

to represent the actual state of affairs. The principles outlined here are equally applicable to other Orders (cf. Allen, 1964, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, **100**: 278). The question, I think, merits wider discussion.

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SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE SCARCE CHOCOLATE TIP: *CLOSTERA ANACHORETA* D. & S. — Following the capture at Dungeness, Kent of two immigrant (?) specimens of *Clostera anachoreta* D. & S., Scarce Chocolate Tip (one in 1974 by W. L. Coster, and one in 1978 by E. H. Wild) considerable hopes were aroused that the insect might possibly breed in the area.

Many individual searches were made culminating in the British Entomological and Natural History Society Field Meeting on the site on 29th September, 1979. By the end of the year a number of imagines and larvae had been discovered resulting in a considerable quantity of moths being reared and bred therefrom.

I was fortunate in finding six larvae on willow which were reared without difficulty for the cabinet. Later, I was indebted to Mr. Richard Fairclough who gave me a batch of some 40 ova from his successful breeding. All produced perfect insects with prompt pairings and resultant ova. Breeding these on through two further generations resulted in a huge quantity of larvae taking a great deal of time and energy to feed and maintain in first rate hygienic conditions.

My idea in rearing so many insects was to return them to Dungeness in the hope that this attractive species will make a substantial lodgement that will persist despite the vagaries of our climate; such as has been achieved by *Calophasia lunula* Hufn. Toadflax Brocade on the same site. On 6th Sept. 1980 I made a special trip to Dungeness and deposited on the willows between 8,000 and 10,000 second and third instar larvae. This by itself was a most tedious undertaking but at last my home was restored to some normality.

The moth seems to be particularly constant and free from any substantial aberrational tendencies so that I imagine a short series will suffice for most collectors. Let me, therefore, appeal to others to release any surplus insects from their breeding stocks on the *original* site to give the species as much chance as possible to gain a firm foothold. Perhaps the most damaging prospect will be the hymenopterous parasites which attack the young larvae of *Euproctis chrysorrhoea* L., Brown-Tail Moth and *Leucoma salicis* L., White Satin Moth, both of which feed on willow and which, in the early stage, bear some resemblance to *anachoreta*. If this plea is heeded and we are successful then we may well benefit in another way. I continue to smart, as do many of us, from well-meaning but ill-informed criticism of the collector entomologist to the effect that we are despoilers and not protectors of animal life. It would be nice to nail the lie by pointing to a successful conservation by "collectors". — K.G. W. EVANS, 31 Havelock Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 6QQ, 7.ix.1980.